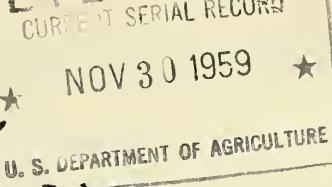


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Crop Production

As of January 1, 1959

Corn stocks on farms January 1, 1959 were a record high of 2.7 billion bushels, 9 percent more than a year earlier and 27 percent above average.

Oats stocks on farms, estimated at 953 million bushels, second only to the record January 1, 1946, were 12 percent above 1958 and 17 percent above average.

Sorghum grain farm stocks totaled 194 million bushels, 6 percent less than January 1, 1958 but nearly 4 times average stocks for January 1.

Wheat stocks on farms, estimated at 457 million bushels, second only to the record January 1, 1943, were 56 percent more than a year earlier and 28 percent more than average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 225 million bushels, second largest of record, 7 percent above 1958 and 64 percent above average.

Soybean farm stocks, estimated at 199 million bushels, the highest of record, were 5 percent above January 1, 1958 and more than double the average for January 1.

Hay on farms totaled 89.9 million tons, largest of record for January 1, 4 percent larger than a year earlier, and about 27 percent larger than average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms, estimated at 15.8 million bushels, were 78 percent above a year earlier, and 18 percent above average.

Citrus: The 1958-59 orange crop (including tangerines) is expected to total 129 million boxes--17.4 million boxes more than last season and approximately 4.9 million boxes more than average.

Eggs produced in December totaled 5 billion, 4 percent more than in December 1957 but 12 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (1-59)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS - JANUARY 1

CROP	January 1 average		January 1,		January 1,	
	1948-57		1958		1959	
	Percent:	1,000	Percent:	1,000	Percent:	1,000
	1/	bushels	1/	bushels	1/	bushels
Corn for grain . . . :	74.9	2,123,545	80.3	2,468,049	78.3	2,695,993
Wheat :	32.1	356,943	30.8	292,407	31.2	456,581
Oats :	62.7	810,843	65.3	849,429	67.0	952,566
Soybeans :	32.8	99,231	39.3	189,935	34.7	199,467
Barley :	45.2	137,034	48.1	210,345	47.9	225,368
Rye :	32.6	7,485	36.3	9,899	40.1	13,027
Flaxseed :	33.1	13,441	34.3	8,892	40.1	15,838
Sorghum grain :	32.4	52,935	36.7	206,996	31.5	193,790
Hay :	67.6	<u>2</u> /71,030	71.4	<u>2</u> /86,436	73.7	<u>2</u> /89,913

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS - OTHER QUARTERS

1/ Percent of preceding year's crop.

2/ 1,000 tons.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1956	1957	Indicated
	1947-56			1958
Oranges and Tangerines:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Grapefruit	123,680	136,705	111,155	128,585
Lemons	44,983	44,790	39,780	42,500
	13,266	16,200	16,900	15,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1959 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1949-57	1958	Indicated	Average	1949-57	1958
	Average:	harvest:	1958	1949-57:	1959	1959	1958:	1949-57:	1959
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter . . .	: 26.3	34.5	26.8	156.2	144.1	159.0	4,103	4,971	4,262
	Acreage planted: Inten-			Yield per planted acre :			Production		
Early Spring:	25.1	32.7	26.5	133.2	143.8	Apr. 10	3,355	4,703	Apr. 10
Late Spring:	196.8	183.0	156.1	138.0	150.3	May 11	26,934	27,499	May 11

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56	:	:	1947-56	:	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
November . . .	7,981	8,771	8,856	4,245	4,606	4,910
December . . .	8,347	9,346	9,380	4,700	5,054	5,257
Jan. -Dec. Incl.:	118,246	126,381	126,063	57,872	60,448	60,553

APPROVED:



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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1959

Citrus fruits generally have escaped cold damage in contrast to last year's mid-December Florida freeze. Prospects for fresh vegetables to brighten winter menus are also much better than last year's weather-reduced totals. Winter Wheat escaped serious damage in central and Northern areas despite periods of bitter cold over the Great Plains; however, development was slow on dry southern Plains soils. Seldom, if ever, have stored farm feed supplies been as adequate to assure plentiful livestock fare, even should the remaining winter be severe. Western mountain snowpack has been light so far, and heavy additions are needed to prevent later irrigation water shortages in some areas.

Winter vegetable production is expected to be well above last year, but only slightly more than average. Prospects for Florida crops show a marked increase over last winter when losses from floods and repeated freezes were high. Prolonged warm weather in California has pushed growth; however, rapid maturity is unfavorable for such crops as broccoli, cauliflower, and celery. Freezing temperatures struck south Texas several times, but losses have been relatively light. The winter potato crop is expected to be about one-seventh below last year, but slightly above average, and growers report intentions to plant the smallest acreage of late spring potatoes since 1949. Florida citrus crops have suffered no cold setbacks to date, and damage in other citrus producing areas has been extremely light. Fruit sizes in both California and Florida are below average as the season is late in Florida and moisture supplies have been short in California.

Winter wheat progressed satisfactorily over most major producing areas, although it lacks the outstanding promise of last year at this time. Snow cover furnished some protection in most areas during the bitterest cold periods and provided welcome additional moisture. However, in parts of the northern Great Plains, extremely light or lacking snow cover makes the crop vulnerable to cold exposure and wind erosion. Some damage is apparent in parts of the Ohio River Valley, but permanent effect is thought to be light. In the Northwest, mild weather during the latter half of December dissipated the snow cover, and there is considerable apprehension of a sudden drop in temperatures. December moisture improved root systems in Kansas, but the crop is still generally shallow-rooted. In the southern Great Plains, dry surface soils have retarded both root and top growth. Varying amounts of snowfall at the end of the month will afford only temporary moisture relief in many sections, but were most welcome in protecting the crop from the sub-zero temperatures early in January. Dryness in the Southeast was relieved by substantial precipitation about mid-December and again at the end of the month, but a prolonged period of cool temperatures has retarded growth.

Farm stocks of feed grains on January 1 were nearly one-tenth above last year and almost one-third more than the 1948-57 average, following a record production of corn, sorghum grain and barley and a large oats crop. Mild weather and lack of snow cover in central areas during the latter half of December permitted extensive late gleaning of harvested fields by livestock and lightened the drain on stored feed supplies.

Stocks of corn were 9 percent above the 1958 level, oats up 12 percent, and barley up 7 percent. Sorghum grain stocks were 6 percent below last year's record as the largest sorghum crop ever produced moved swiftly from farms during the preceding 3 months. Nearly ideal fall weather dried corn and sorghums rapidly for a fast-moving harvest, and keeping-quality is generally good in contrast to last year's high moisture storage problems.

Food grains on farms were over one-half larger than last year and more than one-fourth above average. Wheat stocks were 56 percent above a year earlier, following a record 1958 production and favorable harvest weather that encouraged farm storage. Stocks of rye were nearly one-third larger than last year. The record 1958 soybean crop moved from farms more rapidly than in 1957, but the new year started with an unequalled volume still farm stored--5 percent above the previous high in 1958. Flaxseed stocks on farms were nearly four-fifths more than the small amount stored on farms January 1, 1958.

A record tonnage of hay was stored on farms at the beginning of 1959--4 percent above the previous high of a year earlier. Hay production in 1958 surpassed all former years, and fall weather permitted late pasturing in many central areas. Winter's icy blasts struck early in the northern Great Plains, causing a heavy drain on roughage supplies, but temperatures then moderated until near the end of December. Light snow cover throughout the western mountain areas last month permitted maximum use of cured range feed. Prolonged cool weather over the mid-south and southeastern areas, and dryness in extreme eastern portions limited growth of pastures and winter grazing crops. Supplemental feeding has been heavier than usual from the abundant supplies of the large 1958 harvest.

December brought several periods of open weather for completing harvest of minor remaining portions of late crops in southern areas. Texas cotton was virtually all out of the fields by Christmas, and harvest progressed to near completion in the far Southwest with prolonged favorable weather. In the central Great Plains, mild temperatures during the last half of December permitted harvest of the few remnant grain fields. Weather hampered cleanup of a few remaining corn fields in the eastern Great Lakes Region, but the Nation's harvest, for the most part, was successfully finished.

Milk production was slightly higher than the previous December, and brought the annual total to 126 billion pounds, only a fraction of a percent below the record established in 1957. December output set new records in the leading milk producing States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Crop reporters' herds started the new year at a record level of 20 pounds of milk produced per cow in herd--a new high for the date by 5 percent. New records were set in all regions of the country, except the North Atlantic. The percentage of cows in production on January 1 was 8 percent above average.

December egg production was 4 percent above 1957 and set a new record for the month. Production was higher than a year earlier in all regions, except the North Atlantic. Layers had increased about 1 percent from a year earlier while December laying rates surpassed previous efforts. Pullets not of laying age on January 1 were 15 percent above January 1, 1958, with increases in all regions. Egg prices in December were well below the 1957 level and egg-feed price relationships were less favorable.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms January 1, at 2,696 million bushels, were 9 percent above the prior record in 1949 and also about 9 percent above the large stocks last January 1. These huge farm stocks were the result of the new high production in 1958.

Farm stocks were above a year earlier in all North Central States except Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas where 1958 production ran below the previous year. Stocks of corn on Iowa farms, at 575 million bushels, were 6 percent above a year earlier and Illinois stocks at 452 million were 8 percent higher.

In the Atlantic area, the volume of corn on farms was 50 percent above January 1 last year because of the excellent 1958 crop in all States in contrast with a short crop in the Mid-Atlantic States in 1957. In the South-Central area, stocks were 24 percent above last January. In the West, there was only a 1 percent increase in farm holdings from a year earlier in line with the increase in 1958 production.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the October-December quarter was 1,090 million bushels, 6 percent above the same period the year before but far below the record in 1949 when a very large volume of old corn was delivered to the Government (to commercial storage or bin sites) during the quarter.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: January 1 farm stocks of wheat were the second largest of record and the largest since 1943. The estimated total of 457 million bushels of wheat on farms January 1, 1959 was more than one-half larger than a year earlier and more than a fourth larger than average. The January 1 stocks were equivalent to 31.2 percent of the 1958 production, compared with 30.8 percent held a year earlier and the average of 32.1 percent. More than a fourth of the total wheat on farms January 1 was wheat from the 1958 and earlier crops under Government loan, about the same as the previous year.

January 1 stocks of wheat stored on farms were larger than a year earlier in all regions, reflecting the unusually large 1958 production as well as favorable harvest weather that permitted much farm storage. Stocks in the North Central and Western Regions were sharply above last year. The association of heavy production and expanded farm storage capacity pushed farm stocks to relatively high levels for many States but to record levels in only a few States.

The North Central States accounted for nearly two-thirds of the U. S. stocks with the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas holding 54 percent of all stocks. The Western Region accounted for more than a fourth of the U. S. stocks with nearly one-fourth of the total located in Montana, Idaho, and Colorado.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the October-December quarter, at 187 million bushels, was the largest of record and compares with 103 million bushels during the same quarter in 1957 and the average movement of 137 million for the period.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1 were placed at 953 million bushels -- 12 percent above a year earlier, 17 percent above average and second only to the record -large January 1 stocks in 1946.

Substantial increases from a year earlier in the North Central and South Central regions more than offset declines along the Atlantic Seaboard and in the West. In the important North Central region, farm stocks were 14 percent above January 1, 1958, and second largest of record, with all States except Missouri and Kansas showing increases.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the October-December quarter -- at 250 million bushels -- was nearly 50 million bushels more than during the same quarter a year earlier, and 20 million bushels above average. Disappearance was up from a year earlier in all geographic regions except the North and South Atlantic areas.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybeans stored on farms January 1, 1959 were estimated at nearly 200 million bushels, the highest quantity of record. This was 5 percent above a year ago, the previous high and more than double the January 1 average. The increased stocks over last year were due entirely to the record production as the percentage of 1958 production remaining on farms January 1, at 35 percent, was 4 points below a year earlier.

From a total supply of 576.6 million bushels on October 1, 1958 (1958 production of 574.4 million bushels plus 2.2 million bushels farm carryover) the movement from farms for the October-December quarter amounted to a record 377 million bushels. This compares with 297 million bushels from the same quarter in 1957 from a considerably smaller supply. Harvest of the 1958 crop started a little later than usual, but a considerable amount was combined before October 1 and some new crop soybeans were processed before that date. This quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the October-December quarter.

Farm stocks on January 1 were higher than last year in all producing areas but as usual they were concentrated in the North Central States. That area alone accounted for 88 percent of the U. S. total. Illinois had the largest farm holdings with 53 million bushels, followed by Iowa with 37 million and Minnesota with 25 million bushels still on farms January 1, 1959.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms January 1, 1959 are estimated at 225 million bushels--7 percent above a year earlier, 6½ percent above average, and second only to the record January 1 stocks in 1943. The large stocks this January 1 reflected the record production in 1958 and the huge carryover into the current season from earlier crops.

Each of the geographic regions except the West had greater farm stocks of barley than a year earlier. The Western region was down about a fifth. Almost two-thirds of the farm stocks were in the ¾ important Northern States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. California was second only to North Dakota in the production of barley but had a relatively small proportion stored on farms.

Barley fed or moved off farms during the last quarter of 1958 totaled 87.5 million bushels compared with 66.5 million bushels in the same quarter of 1957 and the average of 50.2 million bushels. During the July-September quarter, 220.3 million bushels disappeared from farms compared with 202.6 million a year earlier.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms January 1, 1959 are estimated at 13 million bushels, almost a third above the previous January 1 and nearly three-fourths above average. Farm stocks represented ¾0 percent of the 1958 production compared with 36 percent last year and the average of 33 percent. About 8.2 million bushels, representing about three-fifths of the national total, were in Nebraska and the Dakotas. Of the total holdings in the three States, ¾.0 million bushels or almost a third of the national total stocks were in North Dakota.

The 1958 crop and carryover on July 1 totaled almost 35 million bushels, the largest since 1943 and ¾2 percent above average. Of this total, 15.9 million bushels left the farms between July 1 and October 1, 1958, almost a third above average. An additional 6 million bushels moved from farms by January 1, 1959 which was above the previous year and above average. Disappearance from farms during the last half of 1958 totaled 21.9 million bushels compared with the previous July-December disappearance of 19.4 million bushels and the average of 17.1 million bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms January 1, estimated at 19½ million bushels, were six percent less than the prior record a year earlier despite the larger production in 1958. These huge stocks were over three and one-half times the January 1 average but represented only about the usual one-third of the season's crop.

The heaviest concentration of stocks was in the North Central States with Kansas and Nebraska accounting for over half of the national total. Among the more important States, farm stocks were below a year earlier in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado but higher in Missouri and Oklahoma.

Disappearance of sorghum grain from farms during the October-December quarter was a record 434 million bushels as compared with 351 million bushels during the same quarter a year earlier. Disappearance from farms during the last quarter of 1958 represented 69 percent of the season's total supply (1958 production plus farm carryover on October 1) compared with 64 percent for a year earlier when much of the grain was of high moisture content and movement into commercial channels was somewhat delayed.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms January 1, 1959, at 15.8 million bushels, were about 80 percent larger than the small stocks a year earlier and the fourth largest of record for that date. North Dakota continued to hold a majority, nearly two-thirds, of the stocks with most of the remaining stocks in Minnesota and South Dakota. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the October-December 1958 quarter totaled 5.5 million bushels, more than a fourth larger than for the same period a year earlier but more than a tenth less than average. Nearly a fifth of the farm stocks are under Government loan.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: A record supply of hay was on hand January 1 this year, exceeding the previous record of a year earlier by 4 percent. Stocks of 90 million tons at the beginning of this year were 27 percent above average. A record hay crop was produced in 1958. This along with a record carry-over of old hay on May 1, 1958 made the supply of hay for the 1958-59 feeding season the largest of record. Disappearance of hay from May 1, 1958 to January 1, 1959 was 58 million tons which was record high.

Hay supplies in the North Central and Western regions on January 1 were slightly below a year earlier. The North Central States stocks were 29 percent above average and the Western region had stocks 28 percent above average. In the North Atlantic States, stocks were 17 percent above January 1, 1958 and 6 percent above average. Hay supplies in the South Atlantic region were 31 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. In the South Central States, hay stocks at the beginning of 1959 were 16 percent above a year earlier and 40 percent above average.

CITRUS: Based on conditions as of January 1, the 1958-59 crop of oranges (including tangerines) is expected to total 129 million boxes, 16 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. Production of Early and Midseason oranges is estimated at 67.1 million boxes, 5 percent greater than last season and 12 percent above average. Compared with last year the crop is larger in California and Texas but smaller in Florida, Arizona, and Louisiana. The Valencia orange crop is forecast at 57 million boxes, 26 percent larger than the 1957-58 crop, but 4 percent below average. All States except Arizona have more Valencias than a year ago. Florida's tangerine crop is expected to total 4.5 million boxes, more than twice as large as last year but 5 percent below average. The U. S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 42.5 million boxes, 7 percent above last year but 6 percent below average. Because the fruit has not sized as well as expected the estimated California lemon crop is down one-half million boxes from a month ago. Production is forecast at 15 million boxes, 11 percent less than last year but 13 percent above average.

Florida's lime crop is estimated at 180,000 boxes, approximately half as large as 1957-58. The production of tangelos in Florida is forecast at 320,000 boxes, 9 percent less than last year but the same as the 1956-57 crop.

To date, citrus crops have suffered no appreciable damage from cold weather but there was limited damage to new growth in some groves. In Florida and California sizes of fruit are smaller than average for this date.

Florida citrus benefited from December rains, although lateness of the season is still a factor in smaller-than-usual sizes of the fruit. Except for tangerines, harvest of citrus is behind last year. Approximately one-third of the Early and Midseason oranges have been harvested. Light movement of Temple oranges is underway. Harvest of tangelos is nearing completion. Grapefruit is still being spot picked for size and color. Florida citrus trees have shown no dormancy this season and some new growth is appearing. Recent cold weather may check further growth. Through January 4 the 1958-59 citrus crops had suffered no cold damage. Precautionary measures such as banking trees, installing wind machines, and placing heaters continued during December.

Because of poor moisture conditions in California, sizes of fruit are below average. Continual irrigation has been required. The dry weather has favored harvest. Above-normal temperatures which prevailed during most of the fall have led to a build-up of scale and other insect pests. Harvest of Navel oranges is underway in the San Joaquin Valley and is just beginning in Southern California. In the Sacramento Valley, harvest of Navel oranges is about finished--two weeks earlier than usual. As harvest of the California Navel crop progresses some damage to the fruit from the November freeze is apparent. Damaged fruit was generally confined to the low ground. Valencia oranges are coloring in most districts and volume movement from the Desert areas should commence in February. In central California, harvest of Valencias will not begin before April. Harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys has been light to date. In areas other than the Desert Valleys, harvest of grapefruit will not take place before April 1.

The mid-December low temperatures in Texas caused only slight frost damage to new leaf growth on young trees. Although another cold wave enveloped the citrus groves the weekend of January 4, the fruit escaped damage. Young leaves may have suffered some damage. Texas has finished harvesting most Early and Midseason oranges and a light harvest of Valencias has begun. Harvest of grapefruit was active during December and is expected to continue into April.

Arizona growers have completed harvest of Navel oranges and the picking of sweet seedling oranges is well underway. Harvest of grapefruit is moving along rapidly. Frost occurred during December but the resulting small amount of damage was confined to tender new growth.

Cold weather about mid-December did no damage to either fruit or trees in Louisiana. The bulk of the oranges were harvested and marketed by January 1 even though picking was delayed by rains.

POTATOES: The 1959 winter potato production is estimated at 4,262,000 hundredweight, up 2 percent from the forecast on December 1. Winter production in 1958 was 4,971,000 hundredweight and the 1949-57 average is 4,103,000 hundredweight. Harvest of winter potatoes in California is progressing slowly with only light movement from both Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley during December. In Southern California, about one-third of the acreage was harvested by January 1. In the Kern-Tulare area, about 10 to 15 percent has been harvested while in the Fresno-Madera area only a few fields were dug by the first of the month. Generally yields are relatively light and cull-out, though varied, is mostly high. The best yielding acreage is located in Southern California. Rains in December delayed some plantings of the winter potato crop in Florida but loss from the heavy rains has been negligible. Most of the acreage, about 80 to 85 percent, is planted with red varieties. Plantings were active during late December but were mostly completed by January 1. Stands are generally very good. Vines have made good development and with cooler weather, the crop is expected to set well. Harvest is active in the Everglades and should start at Fort Myers during the latter part of January.

Growers in the late spring potato areas indicate intentions to plant 156,100 acres in 1959--15 percent less than the 183,000 acres planted in 1958 and the smallest acreage for the late spring crop in recent years. If growers plant the present intended acreage and if 1954-58 average yields are obtained, the 1959 production would be 23,509,000 hundredweight, 15 percent less than the 27,499,000 hundred-weight harvested in 1958.

California, the largest late spring producing State, reported intentions to plant 57,000 acres or a 22 percent decline in acreage from 1958. The crop in the Edison-Arvin district of Kern County has been mostly planted. Plantings in the other areas of the State have started and will continue until February.

Growers in North Carolina report intentions 14 percent below the 1958 acreage while in South Carolina the indicated decline is 13 percent. A reduction of 20 percent is indicated for the Baldwin area of Alabama and 11 percent in Arizona. In all of the other States, except Arkansas and Mississippi, the 1959 intentions are below the 1958 planted acreage. In Arkansas and Mississippi, the 1959 intentions are reported to be the same as planted in 1958.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during December is estimated at 9,380 million pounds. This was only a small gain over the 9,346 million pounds produced in December 1957, but was 12 percent more than the 1947-56 average for the month. Production increased 6 percent from November compared with 7 percent from November to December in 1957 and the usual seasonal gain of 5 percent. Milk production in December was sufficient to provide 1.73 pounds per person daily--slightly less than for the month in 1957, but more than the December average.

The total of the 12 monthly milk production estimates for 1958 was 126.1 billion pounds compared with the record high of 126.4 billion pounds produced in 1957. This was a small decline from 1957, but was nearly 7 percent above the 1947-56 average annual output.

The 1958 total production estimate is tentative pending a more detailed analysis of numbers of milk cows and production per cow by States. This will be published on February 13, 1959.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.1 pounds on January 1, 1959. This was 5 percent more than the previous high of January 1, 1958. Output per cow was at record high levels in all regions of the country other than in the North Atlantic, where the rate was a little less than on January 1 last year. Increases ranged from 6 to 9 percent, except in the South Central States which gained only slightly. Rate per cow for the entire country increased 4 percent from December 1 to January 1 compared with the usual increase of 3 percent. Production advanced more rapidly than usual from December 1 in all regions except the South Central States.

Crop reporters indicated that 72.2 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on January 1, which was about 1 percent more than on the same date last month and last year. The proportion of cows milked declined from December 1 in the Southern regions but was more than offset by increases in the other parts of the country. The percentage of cows in production on January 1 was 8 percent above average for the date.

December output was a record high for the month in 7 of the 35 States with monthly estimates of milk production available. These included the heavy milk producing States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. Milk production for December was average or below in 10 States. Wisconsin was the leading milk producing State in December with 1,399 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 808 million; New York, 732 million; California, 588 million; and Pennsylvania, 525 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
December 1958, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Dec. : average: Dec. : Nov. : Dec. : 1947-56: 1957 : 1958 : 1958				State	Dec. : average: Dec. : Nov. : Dec. 1947-56: 1957 : 1958 : 1958			
	655	766	687	732		89	97	93	94
N. J.	90	93	86	91	Ky.	149	167	178	165
Pa.	436	530	487	525	Tenn.	154	167	168	162
Ohio	383	422	427	418	Ala.	92	81	79	82
Ind.	256	269	254	260	Miss.	96	106	99	95
Ill.	369	385	356	379	Ark.	84	81	78	80
Mich.	386	409	405	430	Okla.	123	116	114	115
Wis.	1,084	1,332	1,256	1,399	Texas	233	230	234	235
Minn.	649	778	634	808	Mont.	36	33	35	34
Iowa	422	442	411	452	Idaho	93	112	106	114
Mo.	259	267	250	256	Wyo..	16	15	14	15
N. Dak.	101	103	99	108	Colo.	68	70	65	68
S. Dak.	85	98	100	107	Utah	52	58	57	60
Nebr.	148	156	141	152	Wash.	122	136	138	142
Kans.	178	175	158	164	Oreg.	78	73	75	72
Va.	140	159	162	158	Calif.	484	608	581	588
W. Va.	56	59	60	59	Other				
N. C.	122	141	142	144	States	515	564	580	569
S. C.	44	48	47	48	U. S.	8,347	9,346	8,856	9,380

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,257 million eggs during December--4 percent more than in December 1957.

This was a record high production for the month. Egg production was above December 1957 in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic States where it was 2 percent below a year earlier. Increases from a year earlier were 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the West North Central States.

The rate of egg production per layer during December was 16.2, 3 percent more than the average of 15.7 eggs in December 1957. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions of the country. Increases were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and in the West. The rate of lay per layer on hand during 1958 was 201 eggs, compared with 198 eggs in 1957.

Laying flocks averaged 324,913,000 layers during December, compared with 321,160,000 in December 1957--an increase of 1 percent. The number of layers was above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic. Compared with last year, increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and West, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The average number of layers decreased 4 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The number of layers on January 1, 1959, totaled 325,529,000, compared with 320,895,000 on January 1, 1958--an increase of 1 percent. There were increases in all regions except the North Atlantic. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, South Central and West, and 1 percent in the West North Central. A decrease of 3 percent occurred in the North Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on January 1, 1959 was 52.4 eggs per 100 layers, the same as on January 1, 1958. The rate of lay was above last year by 3 percent in the South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the West. This was offset by a decrease of 1 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central regions. The rate of lay was the same as a year earlier in the East North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on January 1 totaled 35,916,000--15 percent more than a year earlier. Holdings on January 1 were above a year earlier in all regions. Increases were 36 percent in the East North Central, 24 percent in the West North Central, 15 percent in the West, 10 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic, and 7 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms January 1 totaled 361,445,000--3 percent above a year earlier. All regions of the country showed increases except the North Atlantic States where numbers were down 2 percent. Compared with last year, potential layers were up 5 percent in the South Atlantic and West, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central, and 2 percent in the West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United States	
	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1							
	: Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	
1948-57 (Av.)	: 59,220	70,429	100,325	34,215	57,455	37,394 359,037	
1958	: 55,814	62,714	87,123	33,647	44,620	36,977 320,895	
1959	: 53,862	64,580	87,908	35,083	45,857	38,239 325,529	
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1						
1948-57 (Av.)	: 3,800	3,630	5,773	5,003	7,260	3,393 28,860	
1958	: 5,330	3,010	5,479	5,736	6,104	5,552 31,211	
1959	: 5,812	4,086	6,775	6,117	6,734	6,392 35,916	
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1						
1948-57 (Av.)	: 63,020	74,059	106,098	39,218	64,715	40,787 387,897	
1958	: 61,144	65,724	92,602	39,383	50,724	42,529 352,106	
1959	: 59,674	68,666	94,683	41,200	52,591	44,631 361,445	
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1						
	: Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	: 50.3	47.7	46.1	37.8	31.5	47.9	44.2
1958	: 54.9	54.8	55.8	46.9	39.9	57.0	52.4
1959	: 54.3	54.9	55.3	48.2	39.6	57.6	52.4

I/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-December averaged 36.3 cents per dozen--down 2 cents from a month earlier and down 7.9 cents from December 1957. Egg markets showed a mixed trend during the first week of December. During the second week, an upward trend started and continued until holiday requirements were filled late in the month.

Producers received an average of 14.7 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-December, compared with 15.1 cents a month earlier and 15.9 cents in December 1957. Farm chickens averaged 12.7 cents a pound and commercial broilers 15.1 cents, compared with 13.9 cents and 16.4 cents, respectively, in December 1957. The average price received for commercial broilers in mid-December was the lowest of record for the month.

Turkey prices in mid-December averaged 23.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.1 cents a month earlier and 24.5 cents in mid-December 1957. The holiday movement was considered good and most stocks were held with increasing confidence. Processors submitted no offers for school lunch programs during the last week of December.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-December was \$3.35 per 100 pounds, up 6.0 cents from a month earlier and up 3.0 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash on December 15 was \$4.94 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.88 a month earlier and \$4.81 on December 15, 1957. Cost of the turkey growing mash was \$4.81, compared with \$4.73 in November and \$4.69 in December 1957. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year earlier.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS

JANUARY 1

	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
State	Average: 1948-57; 1958		1959	Average: 1948-57; 1958		1959	Average: 1948-57; 1958		1959
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,302.	2,590	1,869
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	28	30
Vt.	67	41	42	---	---	---	464	332	283
Mass.	170	130	138	---	---	---	78	46	58
Conn.	208	106	132	---	---	---	54	22	28
N.Y.	7,711	10,282	9,101	4,410	2,345	3,685	17,319	23,367	20,147
N.J.	5,428	2,256	5,917	530	339	601	778	526	561
Pa.	40,438	32,033	54,446	5,822	3,847	4,907	17,448	18,158	20,930
Ohio	131,252	122,316	138,715	12,776	5,262	6,952	27,963	24,508	34,008
Ind.	178,532	204,260	206,119	5,941	3,593	5,739	29,655	21,607	29,901
Ill.	361,921	419,329	452,196	5,825	3,648	5,960	84,982	65,099	83,573
Mich.	51,491	61,835	77,530	13,534	7,760	13,376	32,655	29,435	37,161
Wis.	61,875	90,511	73,436	1,262	757	1,056	89,445	101,871	113,352
Minn.	169,055	243,210	230,831	8,711	6,4400	10,391	123,706	119,161	152,254
Iowa	418,815	544,075	574,789	639	232	726	138,368	148,084	150,207
Mo.	102,154	109,584	120,187	4,563	4,157	3,037	22,894	22,957	13,140
N.Dak.	6,462	10,777	7,797	71,314	73,921	91,103	40,590	50,505	60,779
S.Dak.	67,250	103,869	77,897	22,460	25,223	37,334	65,986	86,241	98,782
Nebr.	150,858	199,642	241,201	30,629	31,496	51,052	33,586	34,033	40,396
Kans.	30,182	23,879	45,239	51,872	16,018	66,988	13,584	21,882	10,196
Del.	4,678	2,437	4,832	92	19	14	95	77	116
Md.	12,619	6,821	14,731	649	340	423	957	989	805
Va.	23,804	10,144	23,297	1,828	757	863	2,036	1,556	1,644
W.Va.	5,907	3,354	4,790	558	274	385	906	710	529
N.C.	42,907	33,308	44,367	2,219	1,452	1,599	4,256	4,646	3,512
S.C.	16,580	13,661	17,300	374	246	312	4,050	3,088	3,275
Ga.	26,272	30,352	40,462	374	333	229	2,634	1,986	2,550
Fla.	3,112	4,104	4,705	---	---	83	92	97	-
Ky.	53,443	44,988	56,633	570	317	395	871	687	346
Tenn.	36,916	27,585	39,558	549	418	253	1,751	1,523	990
Ala.	29,272	32,497	41,164	43	140	138	859	450	417
Miss.	27,278	25,358	29,243	73	70	190	2,304	3,407	1,141
Ark.	12,298	6,844	9,524	144	179	117	2,722	2,539	1,271
La.	8,748	6,629	8,216	1/35	27	40	612	539	419
Okla.	6,564	1,790	4,021	7,311	2,366	9,235	6,099	7,018	11,594
Texas	19,136	19,110	16,248	5,245	1,178	3,652	9,666	16,925	27,096
Mont.	157	156	124	48,553	51,651	68,482	7,939	8,443	8,694
Idaho	518	1,306	1,152	9,951	13,552	11,898	4,684	4,191	4,186
Wyo.	178	403	266	2,628	1,658	3,410	3,184	3,715	3,042
Colo.	5,946	11,198	11,560	14,320	14,244	28,797	3,476	4,435	3,436
N.Mex.	489	605	688	506	242	230	170	103	149
Ariz.	331	462	420	82	113	195	142	180	135
Utah	91	108	74	3,390	2,755	2,011	1,198	1,318	1,252
Nev.	4	30	25	200	256	302	148	138	96
Wash.	533	933	1,079	9,686	8,522	11,487	3,413	4,241	2,690
Oreg.	447	888	1,304	5,378	5,358	6,160	4,121	4,844	4,335
Calif.	1,338	4,843	4,427	1,928	872	2,857	525	1,137	1,094
U.S.	2,123,545	2,695,993	292,407	292,407	810,843	810,843	952,566	952,566	952,566

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1 Continued

State	Soybeans		Flaxseed		Sorghum grain	
	Average: 1948-57:	1958 1,000 bushels	Average: 1948-57: 1,000 bushels	1958 1,000 bushels	Average: 1948-57: 1,000 bushels	1958 1,000 bushels
N.Y.	62	65	61	---	---	---
N.J.	201	222	360	---	---	---
Pa.	212	130	148	---	---	---
Ohio	8,656	11,112	11,614	---	---	---
Ind.	13,751	22,370	22,204	---	---	34
Ill.	27,847	52,629	53,338	---	---	11
Mich.	1,055	3,115	2,865	---	---	627
Wis.	397	1,202	1,061	55	58	720
Minn.	11,576	27,950	25,349	3,288	926	2,098
Iowa	18,099	37,401	36,974	171	65	94
Mo.	6,291	9,240	14,412	---	---	716
N. Dak.	298	1,623	1,102	7,568	5,960	9,959
S. Dak.	688	1,473	1,489	2,034	1,671	3,408
Nebr.	674	1,534	2,719	---	---	401
Kans.	917	615	2,871	---	---	4,585
Del.	393	664	652	---	---	3,128
Md.	516	818	1,189	---	---	47
Va.	1,053	1,542	1,574	---	---	197
N.C.	1,393	2,646	2,451	---	1/	266
S.C.	579	1,574	2,020	---	---	680
Ga.	151	364	394	---	---	1,365
Fla.	1/	30	104	161	1/	1,929
Ky.	740	1,093	735	---	1/	180
Tenn.	574	1,347	1,622	---	1/	315
Ala.	119	366	238	---	215	533
Miss.	1,269	3,506	3,864	---	1/	429
Ark.	1,447	4,550	7,446	---	59	672
La.	163	550	286	---	246	1,446
Okla.	77	76	61	---	24	150
Texas	5	54	207	---	4,354	5,325
Mont.	---	---	---	242	21,421	6,461
Colo.	---	---	---	206	170	40,476
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	1,735	35,499
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	1,497	5,729
Calif.	---	---	---	---	806	2,991
Other :	---	---	---	---	724	1,209
States 2/	---	---	42	13	49	2,308
U.S. : 1/	99,231	189,935	199,467	13,441	8,892	15,838
	Short-time average.				1	2
	2/				52,935	206,996
					193,790	193,790

1/ Includes flaxseed stocks in Kansas, Texas, and Arizona.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1 - Continued

	Barley		Rye		Hay	
State:	Average:	1958	Average:	1959	Average:	1958
	1948-57:	1958	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1958
	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons
Maine	: 64	22	20	---	487	405
N.H.	: ---	---	---	---	239	193
Vt.	: ---	---	---	---	826	765
Mass.	: ---	---	---	---	298	227
R.I.	: ---	---	---	---	26	15
Conn.	: ---	---	---	---	257	201
N.Y.	: 1,308	841	702	47	92	3,649
N.J.	: 315	324	469	36	54	3,595
Pa.	: 3,126	4,142	4,608	96	138	2,172
Ohio	: 775	1,389	1,350	148	110	2,480
Ind.	: 408	866	860	210	181	1,831
Ill.	: 571	1,294	1,106	197	146	3,185
Mich.	: 1,819	1,225	1,940	298	190	2,432
Wis.	: 3,024	983	900	350	119	5,368
Minn.	: 16,994	13,309	22,291	637	464	4,209
Iowa	: 380	590	407	59	132	5,097
Mo.	: 1,495	2,922	2,194	95	126	4,597
N.Dak.	: 32,796	52,330	71,758	1,904	2,124	6,091
S.Dak.	: 10,988	9,490	11,891	1,741	2,553	6,043
Nebr.	: 3,012	4,594	3,861	636	1,046	3,185
Kans.	: 2,387	6,660	8,284	124	795	3,454
Del.	: 128	92	106	17	10	2,783
Md.	: 1,084	1,238	1,312	34	14	3,540
Va.	: 1,427	1,427	2,018	55	25	3,020
W.Va.	: 185	175	237	---	422	5,761
N.C.	: 448	507	614	53	19	401
S.C.	: 126	335	202	16	1,142	584
Ga.	: 38	68	67	10	8	1,043
Fla.	: ---	---	---	19	157	1,505
Ky.	: 545	635	659	38	761	686
Tenn.	: 288	352	293	24	25	780
Ala.	: ---	---	---	14	44	802
Miss.	: 56	68	14	---	1,157	714
Ark.	: 73	139	44	---	738	893
La.	: ---	---	---	---	276	818
Okla.	: 577	2,636	5,439	108	321	365
Texas	: 610	1,370	2,536	58	460	387
Mont.	: 16,098	37,853	37,786	96	104	1,068
Idaho	: 5,712	8,078	7,910	25	129	1,355
Wyo.	: 2,583	3,315	3,468	33	20	2,155
Colo.	: 6,323	11,471	6,837	88	217	1,683
N.Mex.	: 237	200	324	8	202	1,663
Ariz.	: 1,056	1,168	940	---	29	2,193
Utah	: 3,347	5,130	4,790	27	10	216
Nev.	: 354	443	504	35	29	255
Wash.	: 2,543	6,084	4,429	65	32	411
Oreg.	: 3,577	6,123	4,774	123	484	506
Calif.	: 10,141	20,457	7,424	24	147	467
U.S.	: 137,034	210,345	225,368	7,485	9,899	86,436
				13,027	1,550	89,913

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes		Indicated 1957	Average 1958	Equivalent tons		Indicated 1958			
	Average 1947-56	1957			Average 1947-56	1957				
ORANGES:										
EARLY MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{2/}										
Calif.	15,064	9,100	14,000	580,000	350,000	539,000				
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	51,000	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,295,000				
Temple	1,720	1,500	1,800	77,400	67,500	81,000				
Other	41,030	51,200	49,200	1,846,400	2,304,000	2,214,000				
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,650	61,460	65,200	74,200				
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600				
La.	196	205	185	8,794	9,220	8,320				
Total Above	59,866	63,945	67,135	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,928,120				
Varieties										
VALÉNCIA:										
Calif.	24,980	14,000	22,000	961,700	539,000	847,000				
Fla.	32,950	29,800	34,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,530,000				
Texas	632	550	650	28,410	24,800	29,200				
Ariz.	533	760	300	20,520	29,300	11,600				
Total	59,094	45,110	56,950	2,493,530	1,934,100	2,417,800				
ALL ORANGES ^{1/}										
Calif.	40,044	23,100	36,000	1,541,700	889,000	1,386,000				
Fla.	75,700	82,500	85,000	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,825,000				
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,300	89,870	90,000	103,400				
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	600	39,430	48,200	23,200				
La.	196	205	185	8,794	9,220	8,320				
Total, All	118,960	109,055	124,085	5,086,494	4,748,920	5,345,920				
TANGERINES:										
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,500	212,400	94,500	202,000				
Total, Oranges and Tangerines	123,680	111,155	128,585	5,298,894	4,843,420	5,547,920				
GRAPEFRUIT:										
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	34,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,360,000				
Seedless	17,590	17,600	18,000	703,600	704,000	720,000				
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000				
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000				
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	2,000	85,260	90,400	65,000				
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	2,300	81,160	80,000	77,000				
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	800	29,410	35,800	26,000				
Other areas	1,522	1,300	1,500	51,750	44,200	51,000				
Total	44,983	39,780	42,500	1,763,620	1,554,400	1,670,000				
LEMONS:										
Calif.	13,266	16,900	15,000	523,900	668,000	592,000				
LIMES:										
Fla.	304	350	180	12,160	14,000	7,200				
TANGELOS:										
Fla.	3/278	350	320	3/12,300	15,800	14,400				

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows - Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Short-time average.

POTATOES, Irish 1959 Crop

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested : Average : 1949-57 : 1,000 acres	Acreage For harvest : 1958 : 1,000 acres	Yield per harvested acre: Average: 1958 : 1949-57 : Cwt.	Production : Indicated Average: 1958 : 1949-57 : 1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>				
Fla.	12.9	13.5	12.5 160	96 175 2,055 1,296 2,188
Calif.	13.4	21.0	14.3 155	175 145 2,048 3,675 2,074
Total Winter	26.3	34.5	26.8 156.2	144.1 159.0 4,103 4,971 4,262

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Planted : Average : 1949-57 : 1,000 acres	Acreage Intended : Average : 1958 : 1959 : 1,000 acres	Yield per planted acre: Average: 1958 : 1949-57 : Cwt.	Production : Indicated Average: 1958 : 1949-57 : 1,000 cwt.
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>				
Fla. Hastings	17.1	25.5	22.0 160	155 Apr. 10 2,732 <u>1/3</u> ,952 Apr. 10
- Other	4.7	6.9	4.0 101	106 " 475 <u>1/</u> 729 "
Texas	3.4	.3	.5 46	75 " 148 22 "
Total E. Spring	25.1	32.7	26.5 133.2	143.8 " 3,355 4,703 "
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>				
N.Car.	26.4	23.0	19.8 101	115 May 9 2,655 2,645 May 9
S.Car.	10.9	7.5	6.5 81	65 " 875 488 "
Ga.	3.0	2.0	1.8 59	58 " 178 116 "
Ala.-Baldwin	19.2	20.0	16.0 96	110 " 1,801 2,210 "
- Other	12.1	9.4	9.2 46	48 " 558 451 "
Miss.	11.1	9.0	9.0 40	45 " 437 405 "
Ark.	14.3	8.5	8.5 50	50 " 708 425 "
La.	11.4	7.0	6.6 40	44 " 456 306 "
Okla.	6.3	5.0	4.9 47	59 " 302 296 "
Texas	11.2	9.0	8.3 45	55 " 498 496 "
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	8.5 229	185 " 1,124 1,776 "
Calif.	65.9	73.0	57.0 264	245 " 17,343 17,885 "
Total L. Spring	196.8	183.0	156.1 138.0	150.3 " 26,934 27,499 "

CROP PRODUCTION, January 1959

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ : January 1, 1948-57 : 1958	Percent of milk cows milked January 1, 1948-57 : 1958	Percent January 1, 1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	15.9	20.5	21.8
N.H.	18.2	23.4	22.3
Vt.	16.9	21.8	22.3
Mass.	18.8	23.0	23.5
Conn.	19.4	23.7	24.8
N.Y.	20.0	23.2	23.4
N.J.	21.6	24.5	23.7
Pa.	19.0	22.6	22.3
N.Atl.	19.43	22.86	22.76
Ohio	17.4	21.5	23.1
Ind.	15.6	19.6	20.4
Ill.	17.0	20.5	21.8
Mich.	19.5	23.4	25.4
Wis.	18.2	22.7	24.8
E.N.Cent.	17.90	22.24	24.02
Minn.	19.4	22.8	25.1
Iowa	16.7	19.9	21.4
Mo.	11.1	14.1	14.4
N.Dak.	13.1	15.9	18.1
S.Dak.	11.9	14.8	16.6
Nebr.	14.9	17.9	18.0
Kans.	15.1	19.3	18.8
W.N.Cent.	15.45	19.10	20.34
Md.	17.1	20.0	21.6
Va.	14.6	17.5	19.0
W.Va.	11.1	12.7	14.0
N.C.	13.3	17.4	17.5
S.C.	11.5	12.7	14.0
Ga.	9.6	11.8	12.3
S.Atl.	13.10	16.47	17.47
Ky.	10.9	13.4	13.8
Tenn.	10.1	12.6	12.3
Ala.	8.6	8.5	9.1
Miss.	7.4	7.7	7.3
Ark.	7.7	10.5	10.7
La.	6.9	8.0	8.2
Okla.	10.6	12.9	13.2
Texas	8.5	9.5	10.0
S.Cent.	9.43	11.80	11.82
Mont.	13.8	15.1	15.7
Idaho	18.0	19.9	20.4
Wyo.	16.1	19.0	17.0
Colo.	15.8	18.5	19.4
Utah	19.7	22.1	23.4
Wash.	18.8	21.4	23.0
Oreg.	14.7	16.6	16.3
Calif.	19.9	24.3	25.0
West.	17.79	21.16	22.97
U. S.	15.47	19.06	20.10

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during December		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During December		Jan.-December incl.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,372	3,302	1,879	1,879	63	62	676	653
N.H.	2,398	2,368	1,705	1,748	41	41	457	451
Vt.	938	940	1,693	1,804	16	17	192	180
Mass.	3,652	3,640	1,742	1,810	64	66	751	739
R.I.	432	440	1,807	1,807	8	8	84	87
Conn.	3,494	3,571	1,841	1,848	64	66	689	711
N.Y.	9,544	8,590	1,720	1,798	164	154	1,878	1,780
N.J.	13,515	12,804	1,500	1,516	203	194	2,553	2,433
Pa.	18,668	18,246	1,693	1,699	316	310	3,586	3,579
N.Atl.	56,013	53,901	1,676	1,703	939	918	10,866	10,613
Ohio	12,320	12,844	1,631	1,717	201	221	2,338	2,357
Ind.	13,052	12,604	1,693	1,745	221	220	2,324	2,520
Ill.	16,181	16,471	1,581	1,590	256	262	3,094	3,014
Mich.	8,981	9,190	1,649	1,736	148	160	1,658	1,683
Wis.	12,426	13,287	1,730	1,826	215	255	2,360	2,511
E.N.Cent.	62,960	65,096	1,653	1,717	1,041	1,118	11,774	12,085
Minn.	20,875	19,900	1,810	1,851	378	368	4,024	3,865
Iowa	25,014	26,175	1,807	1,798	452	471	4,947	4,947
Mo.	11,448	11,444	1,252	1,342	143	154	1,998	2,000
N.Dak.	3,248	3,123	1,314	1,274	43	40	548	527
S.Dak.	7,534	8,127	1,593	1,658	120	135	1,403	1,465
Nebr.	10,142	10,082	1,556	1,534	158	155	1,933	1,860
Kans.	9,286	9,356	1,445	1,513	134	142	1,712	1,697
W.N.Cent.	87,547	88,207	1,631	1,661	1,428	1,465	16,565	16,361
Del.	712	662	1,472	1,513	10	10	113	118
Md.	2,341	2,134	1,302	1,407	30	30	400	387
Va.	4,790	4,738	1,361	1,531	65	73	845	815
W.Va.	2,212	2,303	1,153	1,234	26	28	368	374
N.C.	9,972	10,162	1,497	1,497	149	152	1,795	1,828
S.C.	3,116	3,268	1,367	1,469	43	48	557	549
Ga.	7,026	7,770	1,510	1,631	106	127	1,320	1,364
Fla.	3,196	3,586	1,637	1,668	52	60	601	688
S.Atl.	33,365	34,623	1,442	1,525	481	528	5,999	6,123
Ky.	6,144	5,894	1,125	1,169	72	69	1,099	962
Tenn.	5,967	5,373	1,094	1,132	65	61	952	873
Ala.	4,908	5,111	1,336	1,361	66	70	828	885
Miss.	4,012	4,119	1,035	1,141	42	47	626	620
Ark.	3,593	4,112	1,029	1,243	37	51	610	638
La.	2,343	2,396	1,116	1,172	26	28	381	371
Okl.	4,812	4,807	1,147	1,190	55	57	829	767
Texas	12,428	13,470	1,308	1,293	163	174	2,279	2,269
S.Cent.	44,507	45,282	1,182	1,230	526	557	7,604	7,385
Mont.	1,339	1,289	1,525	1,663	20	19	232	238
Idaho	1,559	1,551	1,621	1,699	25	26	299	302
Wyo.	394	368	1,240	1,321	5	5	70	67
Colo.	1,663	1,598	1,333	1,345	22	21	310	293
N.Mex.	626	598	1,224	1,302	8	8	108	111
Ariz.	506	524	1,631	1,674	8	9	91	97
Utah	1,890	1,910	1,504	1,736	28	33	348	369
Nev.	110	122	1,271	1,240	1	2	20	18
Wash.	4,529	4,864	1,860	1,838	84	89	935	997
Oreg.	3,000	2,904	1,823	1,810	55	53	624	620
Calif.	21,152	22,076	1,810	1,838	383	406	4,603	4,874
West	35,768	37,804	1,738	1,775	639	671	7,640	7,986
U.S.	321,160	324,913	1,574	1,618	5,054	5,257	60,448	60,553

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